

Air Program Overview

Madison - GEF2 Thursday, May 30

Bart Sponseller

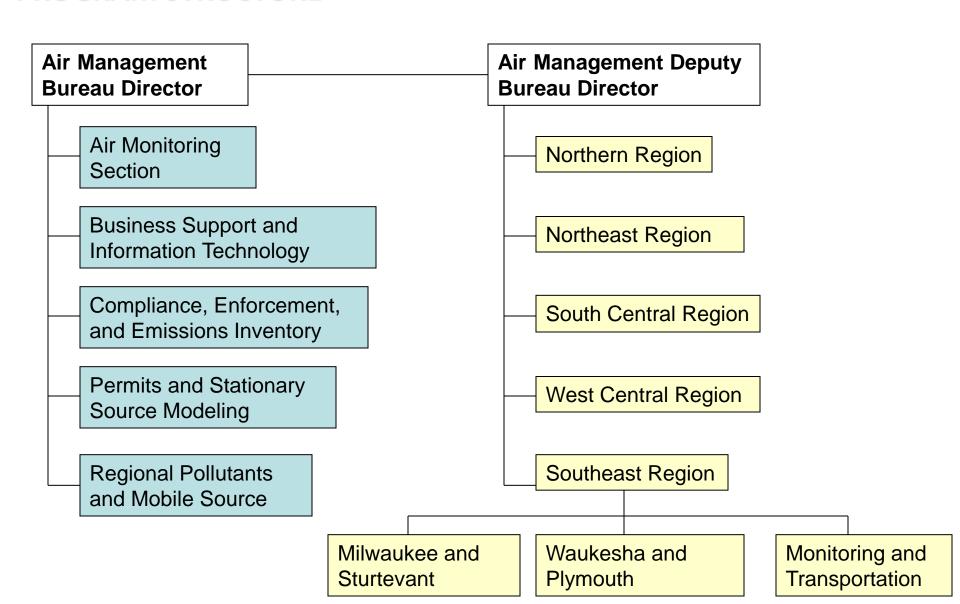
Director

Bureau of Air Management

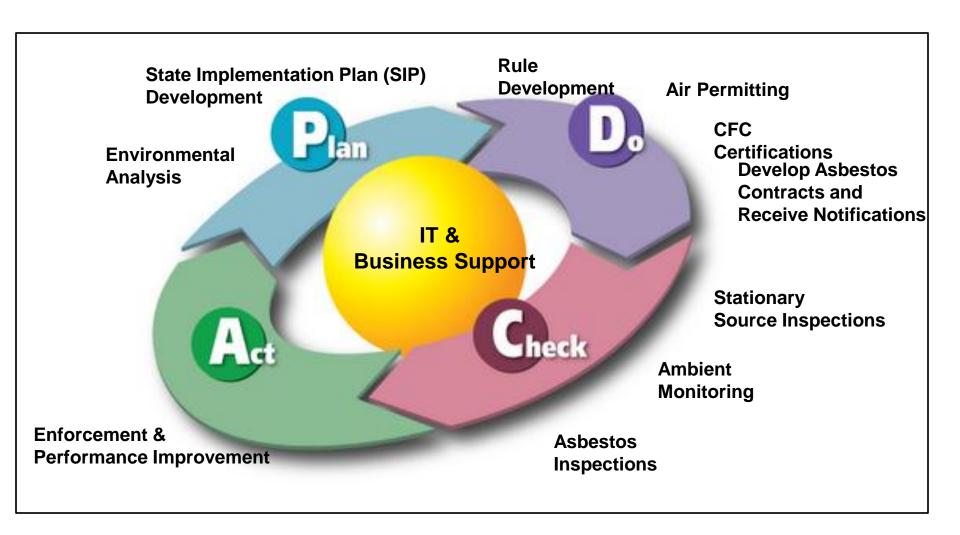
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)



PROGRAM STRUCTURE



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BUDGET

- Federal
 - 105 Grant primary funding for planning and monitoring functions
 - Requires state match
 - Sequestration 3.5 % to 5% in FFY13
 - Sequestration expected in FFY14
 - Other federal grants (some monitoring, diesel grants)
- Fee-based Revenue
 - Major Source (Title V)
 - Minor Source (Non-Title V)



STAFFING

- Vacancy Rate
 - ~37% about three years ago
 - ~19% when fill 6 additional hires
- Hires Made Since August 2012 = 13
 - Complete management team for first time in a few years
 - New Source PSD Permitting Engineers
 - Operation Permit Writer & Compliance Engineer
 - Dispersion Modeler
 - Monitoring
 - Asbestos



STAFFING

- Upcoming Recruitments
 - Small Business Clean Air Assistance Program Coordinator
 - Permit Streamlining Position
 - Permit Writer
 - Asbestos
 - Monitoring
- Staff Demographics
 - ~25% staff of retirement age today
 - ~50% of staff ≥ 50 yrs old





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Joe Hoch

Regional Pollutants and Mobile Source Section Chief Bureau of Air Management Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)



Recent Updates to the Federal NAAQS

Finalized



Proposed



Expected

2008 Ozone (O₃) NAAQS

Primary Level: 75 ppb (8-hour)

Secondary Level: Same as Primary

Promulgation: March 27, 2008

Re-Implementation: September 2, 2011

2008 Lead (Pb) NAAQS

Primary Level: 0.15 μg/m³ (3-month) Promulgation: November 12, 2008

2010 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) NAAQS

Primary Level: 100 ppb (1-hour) Promulgation: February 9, 2010

2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) NAAQS

Primary Level: 75 ppb (1-hour) Promulgation: June 22, 2010

2011 Carbon Monoxide (CO) NAAQS

Primary Level: Maintain Current Levels

Promulgation: August 31, 2011

2012 NO₂ & SO₂ NAAQS

Secondary Level: Maintain Current Levels

Promulgation: March 20, 2012

2012 Particulate Matter (PM) NAAQS

Primary Level: 12 μg/m³ (annual) Promulgation: December 14, 2012

2013 Lead (Pb) NAAQS

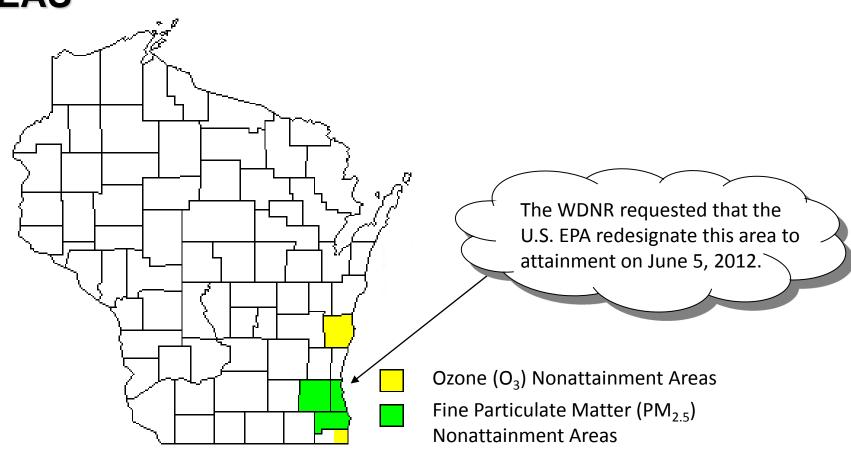
Proposal: November 2013 (estimated)
Finalization: November 2014 (estimated)

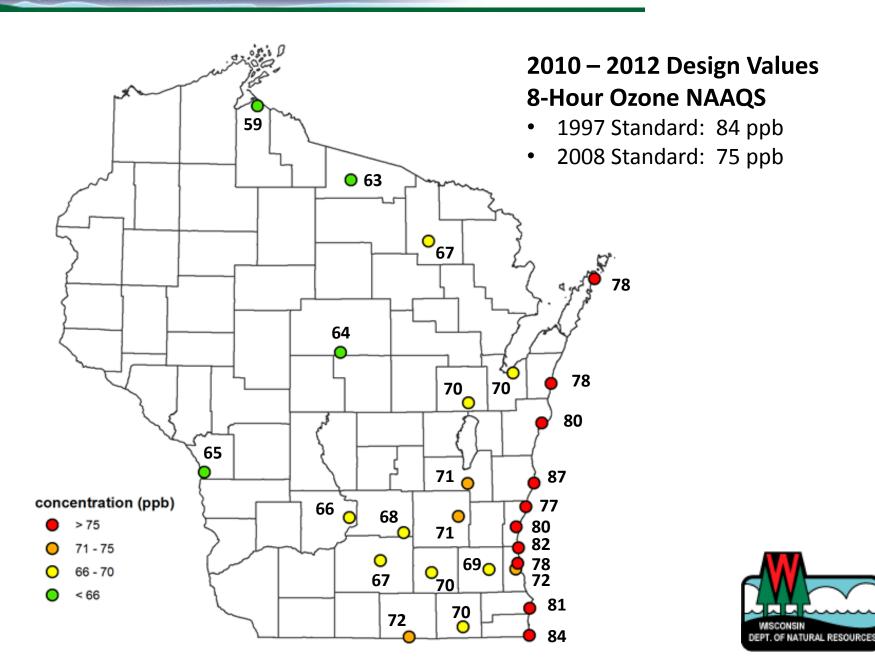
2013 Ozone (O₃) NAAQS

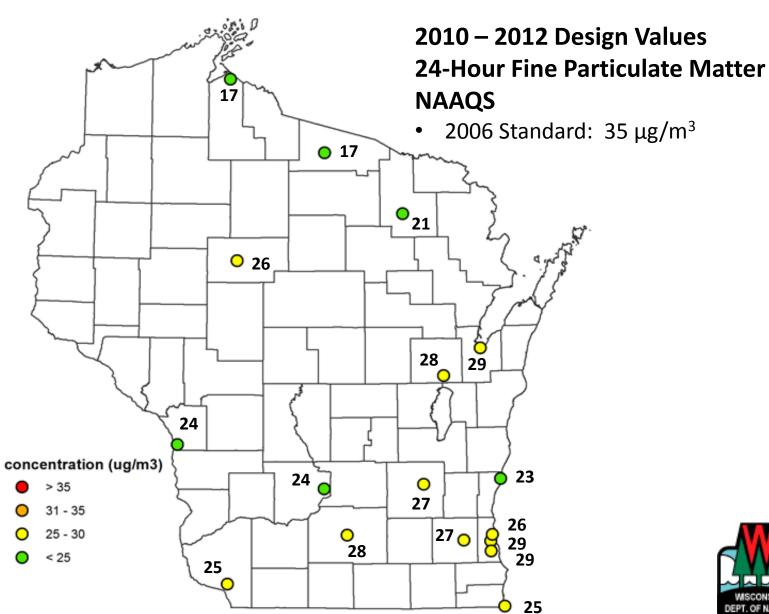
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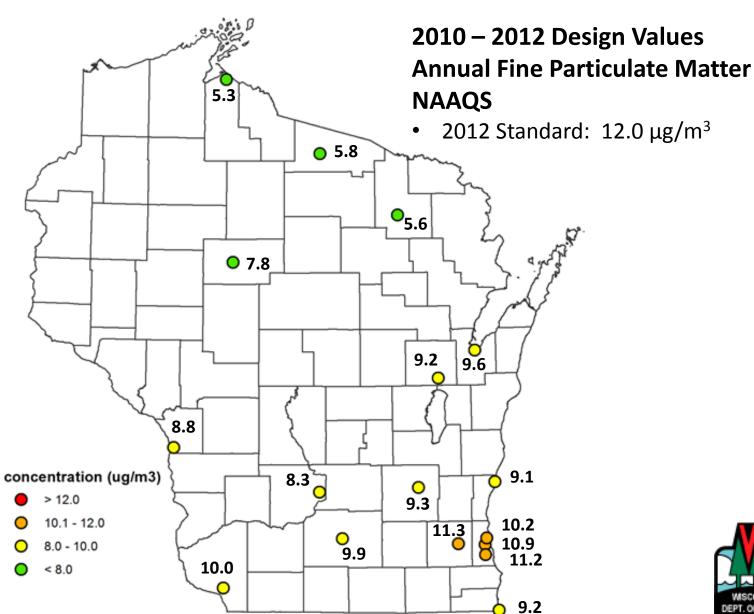
CURRENT WISCONSIN NONATTAINMENT AREAS













Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)

Department Action: Active participant in litigation against the CSAPR. The Department supports fair transport rules to address interstate pollution transport.

 March 29, 2013: U.S. Solicitor General petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court to review the D.C. Circuit decision.

What Happens Next:

Each state is obligated to prohibit emissions that "significantly contribute to nonattainment" or "interfere with maintenance" of the NAAQS in another state.

- Pursuant to Homer City, a state is not required to submit a 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(l) SIP until EPA defines its obligation under that provision
- EPA's role is to quantify each state's obligation
- States' requirement will be to meet EPA-defined obligation
- Eventual development of individual state SIP in coordination with LADCO states (OH, IN, MI, IL & MN)





2010 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) NAAQS

Standard: 75 parts per billion

- On February 7, 2013, the U.S. EPA issued a whitepaper detailing proposed next steps for implementation of the 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS.
- On May 21, 2013, the U.S. EPA issued draft monitoring and modeling technical assistance documents for comment. Comments are due by July 22, 2013. If you have any input, please provide that to Joseph Hoch by **July 1, 2013**.



2010 1-Hour SO₂ NAAQS Continued

- On April 8, 2013: DNR submitted a 120-day letter to Region 5 U.S. EPA
 - Recommended delaying nonattainment designation for Rhinelander area
 - Recommended attainment designation for Brown and Forest counties based on monitoring data
 - Recommended attainment designation for an additional 38 counties based on:
 - County < 20 tons/year of total reported SO₂
 - County has no individual source with > 20 tons/year of reported SO₂

2010 1-Hour Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) NAAQS

Standard: 100 ppb

On January 20, 2012, the U.S. EPA determined that no area in the country is violating the 2010 1-hour NO₂ NAAQS (i.e., "unclassifiable/attainment")





Permit Program Updates

May 30, 2013

Kristin Hart

Permits and Stationary Source Modeling Section Chief Bureau of Air Management Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

PERMIT SECTION DUTIES

- Assure timely issuance of construction and operation permits
 - Consistency
 - Predictability
 - Communication
- Track permitting progress to assure targets and objectives are being met
- Prepare and implement permitting strategies in anticipation of major new regulations
 - Electric Generating Unit Mercury Air Toxic Standards (MATS)
 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for industrial, commercial, institutional boilers (ICI Boiler MACT)
 - NESHAP and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for internal combustion engines (RICE MACT)
- Permit Streamlining Rule



METRICS ON PERMITTING

- Construction [4/1/2012 thru 3/31/2013]
 - 88 Permits Issued
 - Average Days from Complete Application 58
 - includes public comment period of 30 days

Last year during the same period = 65 days

- Operation Permits
 - 85 Title V Permits Renewals issued in 2012 met EPA target
 - 90 Title V Permit Renewal Applications currently awaiting review;
 most have been assigned to reviewers
 - No target set by EPA this year, DNR will set renewal target
- General Type Permits
 - Registration Permits –550 facilities covered, 95 in 2012
 - General Permits (crushers, asphalt plants) 500 facilities covered.
 46 in 2012

PERMIT STREAMLINING RULE

Permit Streamlining Rule

- Goal: Improve operational efficiency and simplify the permitting processes under the construction and operation permit programs while remaining consistent with the Clean Air Act
- NRB Green sheet approval received at March 2013 meeting
- Next step: Economic Impact Assessment solicitation
- Begin working with stakeholders

Work proposed in the green sheet:

- Defining "cause or exacerbation of an ambient air quality standard or air increment"
- Aligning definitions to federal definitions
- Revision language in 406 and 407
- General clean up and clarification
- Others? We want your ideas!



OTHER PERMIT STREAMLINING

- Registration permits
 - Expand program to include more facilities
 - Involves public process
 - Compliance assurance and assistance important
- General permits
 - Currently have Printers, crushers, asphalt plants
 - Other possibilities Engines
- Standardized permit language
- Consistent procedures
- Enhanced communication
 - ROP application survey
 - Construction permit survey
 - Notify permit holders that they may qualify for streamlined permit options
- Application forms
 - Complete overhaul of what we ask for on forms
 - On-line applications for all permit types





Air Monitoring

Air Management Study Group May 30, 2013

Gail Good

Air Monitoring Section Chief
Bureau of Air Management
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)



AMBIENT AIR MONITORING – CLEAN AIR ACT

- To judge compliance with and/or progress made towards meeting ambient air quality standards
- To observe pollution trends throughout the region, including non-urban areas
- To gather and utilize data for determination of the need for issuance of an air quality advisory
- To provide a database for research





AMBIENT AIR MONITORING – NETWORK DESIGN

- Network based on federal requirements
- Annual network plan compiled and shared with the public for comments
 - Submitted to USEPA by July 1
- Regional network assessment every 5 years, last completed in 2010 cooperatively with Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin





AIR MONITORING SITE – WHAT A BASIC SITE HAS

- Fixed point for monitoring air pollution
- Shelter containing analyzers protected from the elements
- Platforms for outside samplers
- Tower for meteorological sensors
- Computer system to record, process, and transmit data to a central computer



Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

HORICON SITE

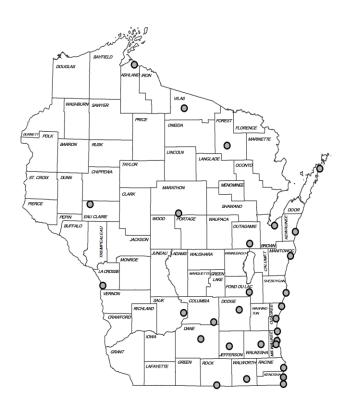




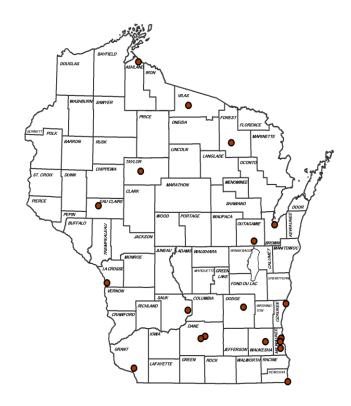


SITE LOCATIONS – OZONE AND FINE PARTICLES

Ozone Network



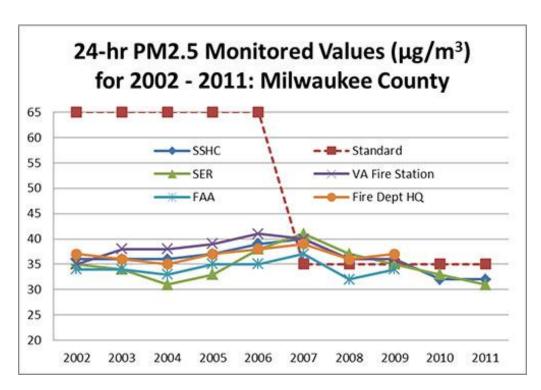
PM2.5 Network





AIR QUALITY TRENDS

 New webpage, with report, added in April 2013 to display trends for fine particles and ozone monitors around Wisconsin







DNR Asbestos Program

Madison – GEF 2 Thursday, May 30

Bill Baumann

Chief

Compliance, Enforcement & Emission Inventory Section

Bureau of Air Management

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

ASBESTOS PROGRAM

Agency responsibilities

- Department of Health Services (DHS)
 - Worker training certification
- DNR
 - AM
 - Asbestos emission control on active projects
 - WaMM
 - Waste material disposal



ASBESTOS PROGRAM

WDNR Asbestos Program Goal:

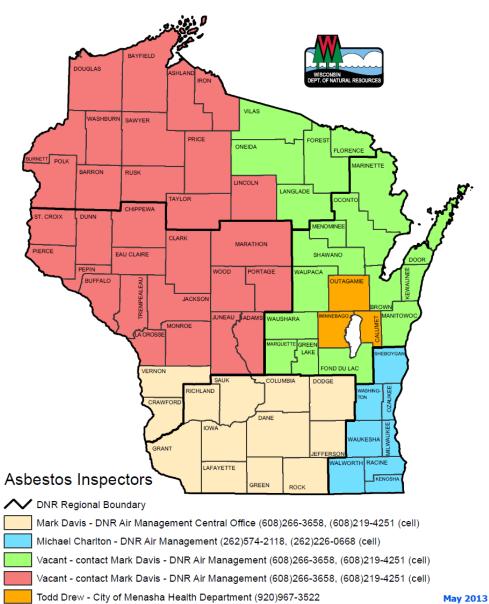
Minimize asbestos emissions (and related health risks)

- Require emission controls specified in NR 447, Wis.
 Adm. code
- Perform compliance inspections at selected projects
- Enforcement options
 - Double fees for after-the-fact notices
 - Citations



ASBESTOS PROGRAM

Staffing & Locations





Priority Topics

May 30, 2013

Bureau of Air Management
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

PRIORITY TOPICS

Air Program Priority Topics

- Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS Implementation
- Interstate Transport SIP Development
- 50% ROP Development
- Permit Streamlining Rule
- MATS & ICI Boiler MACT Implementation
 - State Mercury Rule

What are your priority topics?

Would you like presentations on other air-related issues at future meetings?

